Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, at Portland, Oregon, at the office of the State Printing Company, corner of Second and Oak streets. Its Mail & Express Edition is issued every week. Single subscriptions to Portland City, or to any Post Office in the State of Oregon, $10 per annum in advance; or at the rate of $5 for six months, $3 for three months, or 50 cents per month. Subscriptions to commence at any time. Advertisements at liberal rates.

BI-WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily edition. This sheet is issued every Saturday morning, and forms a valuable Mail newspaper for the State at $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, or $1 for three months in advance.

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(Successors to Myrick & Starr)
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CREATING LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN PLACER ... (Boise Mines), will attend promptly to all collections entrusted to her left him.
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Portland, November 6 1864. n2dtf

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Front street, East side corner of Alder
Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territories, the U. S. District Court for Oregon, the U. S. Circuit Court for California, and the Supreme Court of the United States.
Will attend to the location of Military Land Warrants, and to the purchase and sale of Real Estate.
Will attend to the securing of pensions, and to the collection of claims against the Government.
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Will attend to the securing of Land Warrants, and to the location of the same.
Will attend to the securing of Mexican Claims.
Will attend to the securing of Mexican Claims.
Will attend to the securing of Mexican Claims

The Daily Oregonian.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1865.

Illness of the Editor will account for the absence of the usual editorial articles this morning.

The Daily Mail

The mail imbroglio between this city and Lincoln City is certainly an unpleasant one but one which in due time will be settled no doubt, not to the advantage of the whole people interested and also to the Post Office Department of the Government, which must ultimately foot the bills. The California Stage Company originally took the contract of carrying the mails for ninety thousand dollars. This, be it recollected when the road was to be stocked. When the roads were in a much worse condition than at present before the immense importance of our northern gold fields had been demonstrated, thus doubling the travel between Oregon and California. Owing to depreciation of legal tenders, the Company did not probably make much on the last year of their contract, though there is no reason to suppose they had lost. At any rate, at the termination of the contract, they knew to a dollar—for they had four years experience—what the cost of running over the route amounted to, and by their own bid at a time when greenbacks were worth only fifty cents on the dollar, they again took it for two hundred thousand dollars a year. Now, when greenbacks are worth from 70 to 75 cents, they coolly ask Uncle Sam to shell out three hundred thousand a year, or reducing to coin rates, they had ninety thousand for the first contract, one hundred thousand for the second and this was all they asked, but now nothing short of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars will do them. The plain truth is this: the Mail Company imagined they had Uncle Sam in a tight place, and they thought they would squeeze him, but the good-natured old gentleman would not submit to the squeezing process, and in consequence, let the contract to Reside, but Reside failed to come to time, and then the Mail Company asked the modest sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars per day to carry the mails. Mr. Dennison very properly shut down on this arrangement, and now we must receive our mails by water. This, for the coming winter will be no great loss, for everything but the letter mails reached us last winter in a state of mulch. The truth is, that one hundred thousand dollars in coin is ample compensation for doing this work. The Mail Company, in our opinion, have no intention of withdrawing from the route, for they have recently reduced the fare for the purpose of tickling the good people on the route and to further the purpose of hooking up a browse because the mails stop. In our opinion, there is not a particle of danger that the daily line will be permanently stopped. Uncle Sam, is our good provider if we but treat him decently well. In our mind what ought to be done is as plain as a pike staff. Divide the route between Portland and Sacramento into three or four routes. One from Portland to Eugene, another from Eugene to Jacksonville or Yreka, another from Yreka to Shasta and the last from Shasta to Lincoln or Sacramento—then the bids would be in reach of companies of smaller means. Let this be done, and we venture the assertion that to carry the mails through will not cost over one hundred thousand dollars. Two of the companies will be Oregon companies and the gains will remain here. But at any rate stop growling at Uncle Sam's Postmaster General, because he refused to be gouged. The good people of this coast should remember that the expenditures of the Central Government amount to five or six millions on this coast more than the receipts from all sources of revenue, and in consequence we should not unwarrantably grumble and take on ourselves gratuitously the character of common scolds.

Letter from La Grande.

EDITOR OREGONIAN.

After a lapse of three months we again reached this valley yesterday, and was surprised at the favorable change it had undergone during our absence. At Union we found a large flouring mill, the appearance of which is equal to the best mills in other parts of the State, and reflects credit not only on the proprietors, Reynolds & Baker, but also upon the architects who erected it.

We found the harvest almost gathered, and which has proven an abundant one. Many of the farmers are making extensive improvements, and operating on a liberal scale. Mr. S. G. Fench, on the east side of the valley, has more than a thousand acres improved, and had a heavy yield of grain from several hundred acres the present season. At this point has been recently erected a steam flouring mill, which will be ready for operation so soon as the wheat is gathered and thrashed. Business is lively here, and prospects for further improvement is fair. Several wholesale merchants from Umatilla purpose removing their stocks to this point, which will still increase the wholesale business already extensively carried on here. The opinion is gaining ground daily that Grand Ronde is one of the permanent institutions of the age, and not the creature of a day, as some short-sighted, and still shorter witted, philosophers have predicted.

Forty miles to the westward from here on the Blue Mountains and adjacent to Grand Ronde river have recently been discovered extensive lodes of rich silver-bearing quartz, whilst to the eastward the same distance is Eagle District with a prospective flurry for mineral wealth that defies successful rivalry, all of which foreshadow a high order of prosperity for the agricultural interests of this locality. People here seem to take a common sense view of matters and things in general, and are in favor of encouraging the interests of Portland as a base of supplies for merchandise, and have cause to consider the demand of the O. F. N. Company in the light of "extortions" and in "sparing exactions."

We shall return to Eagle City in a few days, and, at our earliest leisure will chronicle and forward you any new developments or items of interest that may have come to the surface since our departure therefrom.

W. S.

COMPLAINS.—One of the Copperhead papers of this State says that "Democrats" are willing to associate with loyal men, but complains that loyal and respectable people will not be familiar with secession Democrats. We must be pardoned for allowing that this is far nearer the truth than most of the other charges are which Copperheads make. A long time ago we read of a certain offensive digitigrade animal that sought the society of a lion. The lion begged to be excused from the contamination of such companionship. In like manner patriotic people decline the proffered intimacy of the secession wing of the "Democratic" party, for the reason that its members are not fit to be associated with. Those fellows wish to be familiar with loyal men, not from any desire to be neighborly or charitable, but because they want to associate with their betters, as people of groveling instincts always do.

EFFECT OF EMANCIPATION.—We find the following in the Louisville *Journal* of Saturday, we had quite a full conversation with Captain Sturgeon now of St. Louis, and well remembered here as a most popular and intelligent steamboat commander upon the Western waters. We inquired of him as to the effect of slave emancipation in his State. He answered "The effect has been like magic, since it became certain that the slaves were about to be emancipated, and especially since they were actually and formally emancipated, lands throughout Missouri have more than doubled in value, and all the counties in the State are literally swarming with immigrants seeking homes. We never saw anything like it before." Captain Sturgeon added "If you adopt the Amendment you will see the same result in Kentucky."

The *Journal* adds

And we have not a doubt of it. Kentucky is richer in soil and finer in climate than any State contiguous to her, and lot her but wash the one black plague spot from her robes and she will inhale strength from every gale and drink it from every stream and fountain. The prize of greatness and power is proffered to her to-day. If it be held up within half an arm's length of her, where she can grasp it if she will, and if she let the occasion pass unimproved soon and most bitterly will she rue her own folly and perversity.

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

DATES TO SEPTEMBER 17.

H. V. JOHNSON AND A. H. STEPHENS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia returned to Washington to day from a visit to A. H. Stephens at Fort Warren. He spent last Friday with Stephens, and reports him in ordinary health and as comfortably situated as any one can be in confinement. He has the freedom of the Ward looking to receive visitors or friends. His brother, S. J. Stephens, who accompanied Johnson to Fort Warren, remains there still and is permitted to sleep in his brother's apartments. Stephens will probably not be paroled until the question of reconstruction is practically settled by admission of representatives from the Southern States.

Deserters Rewarded.

NEW YORK, Sept 15.—Special dispatches say that the parties entitled to the rewards for the capture of those engaged in the assassination of the late President Lincoln, have had their claims settled by the War Department. It is understood their names will be made public shortly.

NEW YORK, Sept 15.—Promotion of officers conspicuous in bringing the conspirators to justice, have been made out and are waiting the signature of the Secretary of War, who is now absent from the city.

Col Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Virginia, reports to General Howard from Richmond, that he has reason to believe that the fears recently expressed by a number of citizens of Virginia of insurrection by the freedmen of that State, are entirely groundless. Gen Terry has at disposal of his troops throughout the State, quite enough to effectually squelch any attempt of the kind by negroes.

Troubles in South Carolina—Whites and Blacks Disarmed.

NEW YORK, Sept 12th.—The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent of the 13th says, that in consequence of the trouble between the planters and freedmen—the former complaining of disregard of contracts on the part of the latter the negroes charging the employers with injustice and cruel treatment Gen Beaus, temporarily in command of Charleston District has issued an order requiring both whites and blacks to give up all the arms in their possession. The old pro slavery and secession spirit was expected to show itself in the State Convention. Some of the delegates were congratulating themselves in the belief that slavery was not yet dead.

The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept 10th.—The Committees to whom the question was referred reported to day, the slavery ordinance substantially such as that adopted by Mississippi. In Convention Mr White offered a substitute, when both were postponed till Monday, when the debates will commence. The Committee reported on the secession ordinance there being both a majority and a minority report, the former similar to that adopted by the Mississippi Convention. The consideration of these reports was postponed till to day when the report is expected. We shall have very animated debates next week.

WASHINGTON, Sept 17th.—No action will be taken by the Executive Department on the Mississippi amended Constitution recently received and all others that may be sent hither from the South, than to communicate them to Congress.

The Indian Council.

FORT SMITH, Ark Sept 15.—The remainder of the loyal Cherokees and also the rebel Seminoles signed the treaty. The other delegations asked further time, but gave assurance that they would all sign the treaty. There seems to be a perfect reconciliation among all the tribes except the Cherokees.

General Harney will attend the Bluff creek Council on the 4th of October, instead of Col. Parker.

Troops Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17th.—The total number of troops mustered out under orders from the War Department Aug 14th, was twenty nine thousand. Of this number, 6,000 were from the Middle Department; 8,000 from Washington 5,000 from Kentucky; 8,000 from North Carolina and 2,000 from Mississippi. The order dated the 5th of the present month directs the mustering out of another large body of troops, which number about 40,000, 26,000 of whom are colored troops raised in the North.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A special meeting of the Masonic fraternity, which was very largely attended, was held in Buenos Ayres in July in honor of the memory of President Lincoln.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says The friends of the rebel ex-General Early are making vigorous efforts to secure his pardon.

Destructive Fire at Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 17.—The most destructive fire that has ever occurred in Maine swept through this city this morning. The entire business portion of the city, extending from the passenger bridge to Winthrop street and from the river to above the railroad track, is in ruins. The fire broke out in a wooden building on Water street and spread rapidly in all directions. The utmost efforts of the firemen could only confine its distructive progress to the limits above mentioned. Every lawyer's office in the city, all the banks, two hotels, the post office, express and telegraph offices, all the dry-goods, book and cloth ing stores in the city, the United States Quartermaster Commissary and Pension offices, the new depot, the *Age* newspaper office and many other buildings, in all numbering more than forty, occupied as places of business by more than one hundred individuals and firms, were burned. The banks succeeded in saving all their papers and treasure. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The losses cannot now be estimated, but cannot fall short of half a million.

Southern Planters Import Foreign Laborers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special dispatch says some of the original planters are directing attention to the importation of foreign laborers to conduct the department of agriculture. A gentleman in Charlotte, North Carolina, has introduced twenty-two Swedes as laborers, who have proved themselves patient, industrious and energetic, but some apprehensions are entertained lest the climate so far south may operate unfavorably on their health and powers of endurance.

The Alabama Convention Refuses to Repudiate the Confederate Debt.

MONTGOMERY, Sept 15.—A test vote was taken this morning in the Convention, and it was decided 58 to 34 against the repudiation of the Confederate State debt.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17th—The *Tribune's* Matamoras correspondent under date of August 22d says The term of office of President Juarez expires on the 30th of November next. Among the men of the Liberal party, General Ortega is said to be a very fit man for the place. At this crisis he will find himself beset with all sorts of wants, first among which is money.

The treasury and army chests are empty. His first care will be to fill them; then raise a foreign force of from ten to twenty thousand men, and at the same time a native army of from thirty to fifty thousand may be raised. The friends of the Liberal cause in the South are in hopes that Gen Ortega has been able to do something in New York.

The same correspondent writing from Camargo, says that the Liberal force under order of Gen. Escambado has come to this place after sharp fighting with the enemy near the San Juan river, resulting in a defeat to them of some consequence.

Gen Escambado marched to attack a body of men escorting a conduct of specie going from Monterey in the direction of Matamoras.

The escort left the train at Cadvilla to march on Matamoras, where the officer in command was being attacked by a strong force of Liberals on the 15th. It was attacked by a column of 4,000 men whom Gen Escambado detached from his camp. In the pursuit, the enemy were drawn upon the left bank of the San Juan river at a point called Paseo de Lucabaza. His force consisted of about 8,000. After four hours fight they were driven from the position and put to flight. They saved their artillery, and only a small body, which could not have exceeded 200 men, kept its order. Among the dead which remained on the field, was found the late rebel General Parsons and six of his men. One hundred and forty two prisoners were taken by the Liberal force, and car loads of arms, provisions and ammunition. One hundred strand of arms were gathered upon the field. The loss of the Liberal force was one command not any less than killed, and two commandants, five officers and forty five men wounded. It is possible now for a large force to be gathered along the line of the San Juan river, and it is likely the force under Negrete will now come down it unite with them in and about here, in which case a force of 7,000 men could be concentrated. This would be strong enough for an attack upon the enemy at Matamoras. In three places a million and a half of dollars could be raised. With that, the Liberal Generals would have means to maintain their forces and march on Vera Cruz and other points.

A Matamoras correspondent of the 25th says We learn from a direct source that the forces under General Escambado amount to about 2,500 men, five hundred of whom are in Camargo. That place is at present the headquarters of the forces.

A party of twenty-one young men who had been in the United States in the late rebellion went up to Camargo yesterday among them and staff to serve as officers in the Liberal army. A legion of five thousand men could be easily raised for the cause. There is a want of ammunition felt by the forces in the North they having only one hundred thousand rounds for their cartridges and about five hundred thousand cap. This would give fifty rounds to each man and there is a great deal of firing in Mexican warfare. A fight of seven hours duration would expend it. I have reason to believe that an attack will soon be made upon this place.

The Paraguay War.

NEW YORK Sept 17. The Buenos Ayres papers make no mention some further very interesting items concerning the Paraguayan war.

There is said to be much apathy regarding it among the people of the Argentine Confederation who are slow to joining the army. In order to stir them up Gen Urquza formerly Governor has issued a proclamation in which he says the contest against Paraguay, so sacred that he would go to join the legion on the field even if he should be deserted by his own children. Meantime the government has made arrangements for drawing troops in Europe in order to drive the Paraguayans out of the Brazilian province of the Rio Grande.

The Emperor has ordered that every fit man in the province must be put on for arms and 30,000 from other provinces must be moved at once and assist them.

President Lopez of Paraguay is displaying most extraordinary energy in his last efforts to meet the assaults of the powers by which he is opposed. Every man and boy capable of service is being put in the army, and the necessary agricultural work is to be done by women.

It is thought that Lopez has an army of one hundred thousand men under arms. He is well supplied with material of excellent character.

THE EUROPEAN TRADE.—We find in the New York correspondent a tabular statement of the names of ships and other particulars showing the eighteen months past, how many of our vessels have changed owners, from Americans to Englishmen or other nations. The number thus sold was Vessels, 608. Tonnage, 428,661. The total carrying trade performed by steamers between this country and Europe is now in the hands of the great regular lines, running all of the vessels of which flies the Union flag. Not a single steamer has crossed the Atlantic during the past four years carrying the mails and passengers over which floated our flag. England leases between Liverpool and Cunard Steamboat and Eureka have been doing that work. Direct lines from New York, however indicate that two American transatlantic steamship enterprises are speedily to go into operation.

NO FOREIGN WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican* writes as follows:

The big French war that certain hot heads were so sure of getting up over Maximilian does not appear above the horizon. We shall have no foreign war. If the Government of Mexico, we shall not draw the sword again in a quarter of a century. We have shown our power and what we can cause to fight us? With prudence then we can at least have twenty years of peace. They will come to us out of our present financial difficulties, or by that time the debt will have been half paid off. Mr Seward still talks peacefully—and holds the reins.

Pope once engaged in an argument on an obscure line in Horace. A young officer learned that a note of interrogation put at the end would make it clear. Pope, little, deformed and vexed, said "Do you sir, know what an interrogatory note is?" "Yes" was the answer, "it is a little crooked thing that asks a question."

OFFICES TO LET.

A few FIRE OFFICE ROOMS are offered to let in the New Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office on Stark Street. Inquire of

WM CRAS

aug24dtf

DALTON'S GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

BLAKELY & CARDWELL'S Old Stand, No 99 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

Having purchased F. DALTON'S interest in the above Establishment, it will hereafter be known as CARDWELL'S GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

MR. DESMOND—several years Head Operator in New York City—will continue to take Finer Class Pictures, and conduct the business as heretofore.

sedtf J. R. CARDWELL

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

J. W. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Pioneer Artists of California,

No 107 Front street opposite the Post Office Portland, Oregon

PICTURES MADE IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART from the smallest Miniature to Life Size.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or no charge.

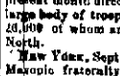
Surpassed by none and equaled by but few. This is our motto and our work will prove it true.

Portland, Sept 13th 1865 dtf

NEW TO-DAY.

For San Francisco,

VIA VICTORIA,



THE STEAMER

Sierra Nevada,

FRANCIS CONNOR, Commander,

Will leave Portland on

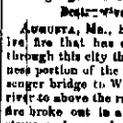
Friday, Sept. 22d, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN, Agents.

For San Francisco,

DIRECT,



THE FIRST-CLASS BARK

AT-MATTA,

E. T. STANARD, Master

Will have quick dispatch for San Francisco, sailing

On Monday, Sept. 25th, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Taking Steam to Sea.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on Board, or 1d33t OR to RICHARDS & McCRAKEN, Agents.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES!

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

617 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Also Diseases of long standing and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering out a miserable existence from the effects of secret indulgences or from virus absorbed into the system! Look at their pallid, emaciated and disfigured faces and their broken-down constitutions, disqualifying them for the happiness of marriage or the enjoyment of life! In this horrid situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians, friends, attend to those who are suffering with any of these horrible life-destroying maladies—see that they are cared for and cured before it be too late. Send immediately for Dr. Gibbon, a physician who is a graduate from the best medical college in Europe, and who has obtained more real knowledge of the most intricate diseases and their cure or any infectious drugs. It is important to those who are afflicted or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends to be aware of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be therefore not induced to make a rash inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of these charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self abuse. This solitary vice—the fatal effects of which are frightfully felt by the youth of both sexes to an almost undistinguished extent producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms unless combated by a constitutional remedy viz: Sallow countenance, dull eyes, pain in the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, nocturnal emissions, the rustling of leaves and rattling of chains in connection with the loins, weakness of the limbs, nervous irritability, disturbed intellect, loss of confidence, indisposition to perform the duties of life, aversion to society, a dislike to business, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, pimples, pimples and various eruptions about the face, a furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, night sweats, consumption and frequent insanity. If the above symptoms are not obtained, should apply some thirty days after connection by letter, and have every thread in his nose and ear entirely made of treating this disease, with a sure rule of effecting a quick and radical cure. Dr. G will give One Hundred Dollars to any person who will prove satisfactorily to him that he was consulted under pretence by either of the San Francisco quacks.

DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible—and will give to each patient a written instrument, binding, I may call it, to effect a radical and permanent cure—or refund in money.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME by addressing a letter. Dr. Gibbon is willing to accompany a letter. Dr. Gibbon is willing to accompany a letter. Dr. Gibbon is willing to accompany

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates ... 70½
New York Gold quotations ... 144

DILLINGER BAY INDUSTRIES.—We hear considerable interest is being manifested in the new town from Tillamook Bay. There is one of the finest harbors new schooner the J. C. Ferguson has ... handsome new school house ... which adorned the inhabitants of Tillamook to secure it ... also a by small crafts for which purpose it ... has been specially constructed ... is about to recommence ... under command of Capt. Hall ... in this port a cargo of lumber ... business of the packers in that section ... two days until a return ... not but a few hours until a return ... for her principally of green ... engines, which have to meet the ... heading for Tillamook ... ing the mouth of Salmon ... another creek. There will ... to the Tillamook ... to themselves good ... and secure market ... being a most beautiful ... Bay to the ... and cattle. The land ... Church, &c., cedar and ... by into farms or ... adapted to the ... agricultural pursuits. ... which a rank growth ... and which, grass of ... mowing stock without ... for the bay from the ... streams on the bay ... ships, besides the ... chuck. Salmon ... for all purposes ... Tillamook Bay ... the most excellent ... of a little later ... raised in any ... abundance ... Tillamook prairie ... miles long by ... Bay, deer, elk, ... Tillamook prairie ... miles in length by ... and a half to ... Nehalem and ... Prairies is not ... Tillamook. At ... the intention ... to settle the ... Tillamook & ... Tillamook ... the lumber used ... property all made ... which must ... the people to ... Tillamook. ... The farmers ... raising grain ... Panther creek ... Tillamook ... is about seventy ... from Portland.

PASSOVER FESTIVAL.—This is the first day ... upon which the Jewish people all ... the world celebrate a ... worship. Last evening ... and the Congregation ... during the year, and ... with joying and ... the children, and the ... prayers and their ... the shrine of that ... though suffering ... the earth, among ... they have throughout ... European features, ... literature and ... ruins, the dearest ... murderer, their ... their unity, and ... head or center, ... of the earth, ... people they stood ... the wrath of the ... God of the universe, ... the clouds ... under more ... circumstances—breath ... air of liberty, ... by the thrall ... the ... ... clear of male voices. We were deeply ... devotion of the congregation and the ... and have only to add our ... good wishes to our Hebrew fellow-citi ... Rabbi ... of the New York ... are succeeded on the 30th inst. by the ... Day of Atonement. The year is an ... year, containing 354 days, and ends on ... 9th, 1866. All places of business ... controlled by Jewish people will be closed for ... and three days, as the case may be.

... Line.—The young unfortunate—Hen ... —, who we have before alluded to, ... had before Recorder Hoffman yesterday ... several days imprisonment in conse ... having been picked up by the police on the ... the most beastly state of intoxication. What ... horrible can be depicted in imagination, than ... picture on the dark side of life in a wealthy city ... more inhabitants than the city of Portland is ... to-day, is? Henrietta Anderson is a young ... should judge from her appearance not ... twenty ... age—living the life of a cast off, hopelessly ruined ... Abandoned by her seducers, without a friend ... world, she is subjected to the most unparalleled ... from heartless wretches, ... to wander in ... without protection or shelter from any one ... should be deranged is not much wonder ... cases there can be but little doubt, yet the ... spared from supporting her at the Asylum ... all be, from some cause, and the poor crea ... to the cast a most miserable existence. ... the lives of citizens whenever she has ... ... to the last straw on two occ ... ... on the streets. If there are any ... ly in Portland, let them see that this ... a place at the Asylum, or the Hospital, ... humane her welfare. She has no means of sup ... and it is nothing more or less than crimi ... the part of those in authority not to see her ... and her destroyers punished.

... Quarterly Decision.—The negro Will ... committed to the County Jail on the 20th ... last, for one year, by Recorder Hoffman ... ... of the Peace, was taken from jail yes ... ... of habeas corpus, which was tried before ... ... of the Circuit Court, sitting at chambers ... Judge argued were that the Recorder of the ... had not authority under the constitution ... to receive, administer oaths upon, ... alleged to have been com ... the laws of the State, because no such ... Peace for the city of Portland ... certified copy ... ... Judge Boise ... Court in Justices Court is ... to hold a ... in custody ... that was raised, but the Court ... holding that the Recorder has ... constitution so to act, and that a cer ... the entry of a judgment so rendered was ... Franklin was remanded to ... of his term of sentence. The decis ... ...ence in ...ence of its ...

... to the ... ...ment's camp and ... look kindly, and impart needed ... of cheer; and if need be, ex ... Gold will repay it a hundred fold ... the first year. Whatsoever ye would ... I in reaching this land, and ... do ye even so unto them ... of your ... on the arrival of the ... ... elderly gentleman ... ... by a class of runners, which is ... ... of the ... The needless ... that old man ... sterling because ... the new comers for his own benef ... Brace up Work.—Messrs W. E. Cooper ... have just ... a fine subkey for Capt. Van Ber ... ... by the steamer by "Emigrant" at the coming State ... ... before painting was ... pounds ... with nail and steel finishing ... turned out as some of the finest carri ... ... York States, and profess at the same ... to ... by "thing ourselves about buggies at ... ... way town or city on American soil to turn ... any better work than Cooper & Co. have done on this ... ... ping with all they do.

... Steamers.—The Sierra Nevada ... will be the last ... ... for at least some time here ... by the port for San Francisco via Victoria. On the ... arrival of the Active from below all steamers will run ... down to and from Portland and San Francisco via Vict ... ... to make being left wholly to the Active.

... Steamers.—The removal of the planking ... from steamers for the purpose of putting in new ... ... a bad state of things, which practically accounts ... ... of the inhabitants of this city. The ... ... from Washington and Stark streets alone ... ...

... Cases.—Superintendent Hannas arrived ... a few days since and yesterday proceeded ... ... the telegraph cable across the river at this ... to take the place of the wire at present suspended ... ... the most below the gas works.

... Lyceum.—The young men attending the ... ... in this city, propose establishing a literary ... ... connection with their society. This is a move ... ... with previous custom ... well ... ... to the students. Try it.

... Arrival.—Capt. Stannard ... arrived ... Sun ... street, having ... ... Monday morning ... ... check. He will ... ... between this and Saturday ... ...

... —The flow of ... from the upper ... ...ntry is unprecedented. The value of the Utah for the past week, arriving by Wells Fargo & Co. ... ... for ... 200,000.

... Again.—Also the frailty of human calculations. Our pleasant days were ... ...ompleted yesterday by a visitation from the Gods of heavy drops of rain.

... —A child of Mr. Earl ... living in the upper Ward, had its arm broken ... the elbow joint ... day, while at play. Dr. Watkins ... to ... from ...

... Fashion Theatre.—Resumed her place in Capt. Turn ... ... line yesterday.

Our friend Clark, who has been ... in Idaho and ... to the *Oregonian* during the present summer, returned to Owyhee last week ... a tour through the Boise, Idaho, Yuba and South ... He evidently has quarts on the brain ... He came down the Jordan one day this week with ... a gunnysack of Owyhee specimens in all we ... should think he had something near a ton. He ... looked tired, but very confident. As far as we ... could read his ... confidence, it is a very fair ac ... count of the Upper Country.—*Owyhee Avalanche, Sept. 9th.*

To Irishmen

The following ... was ... at ... Sept. 18th, in ... Irish ...

... Irishmen in ... Ireland ... Stick ... Work ... Wages ... Thanks ... Hibernian ... Address ... Attorney ... Address ... Attorney ... Address ... Attorney

A Page for History.

The *Baltimore* editorial correspondent writing from New York gives the following interesting account of the aims and mistakes of the revolution began the great rebellion

Hon Isaac E Holmes an enfluentic member of Congress from South Carolina and subsequently for some time a commercial customer now in Washington is living upon what will probably prove his death bed. This gentleman was one of the few among the slave holding aristocrats who still Hon Mr Holmes of South Carolina had the good sense and courage to foresee the terrible consequences of rebellion and therefore exerted them to divert the storm before the war broke out. He protested the fall of the fatal "first shot" Abrahamic commissions. In the spring of 1861 with which Mr Holmes's name is connected, it will worth recalling at this time, when what he predicted in less than two years ago has become prophecy (which is not after Mr Lincoln's first proclamation Mr Holmes came to Washington for the purpose of aiding in efforts to allay the fierce agitation then existing, and to prevent, if possible, the threatened collision of arms. At the earnest solicitation of Mr Seward he returned to Charleston to urge upon his friends there the necessity of calmness and deliberation, and abstention from any act which should inaugurate hostilities. For this he did he urged that the threatened hatred upon Fort Sumter should not be used as a means his friends that the first gun fired against that work would usher in a bloody war ruinous to slavery destructive of Southern interests and disastrous to the whole country. Mutual consultation and forbearance alone it was hoped might yet open a door to the amicable adjustment of differences between the two sections and bring the South to the conviction of its duty to acquiesce in the constitutional election of Mr Lincoln.

But all these efforts were vain. The warnings of Mr Holmes were cried with derision. Those to whom his appeal was addressed assured him that Beauregard had already fixed the day on which he would open fire on Sumter, and that so far from inaugurating war, the capture of that stronghold by South Carolina troops would put an end at once and forever to all possibility of a war and secure peaceable acquiescence in secession by breaking up the old Government and leaving the Northern States in political chaos. It seems incomprehensible that so great a delusion could have seized upon Southern men nevertheless the fact is beyond reasonable question. The secession leaders in their thirty odd years of schooling the South into the idea that Northern men were spiritless cowards, had come themselves to believe that the North would yield any and everything rather than fight for a day. Mr Holmes and those who acted with him, found it useless to combat this idea. Those who conceded his patriotism and sincerity even told him that he had been so much in the North of late years that he had become hankerstood, and that his judgment on the pending issue and its consequences was not to be trusted. He could only assure without convincing them, that if they fired on Fort Sumter the North would unite as one man in vindication of the flag, and so far from conceding secession would trample out the supposed interests in which a black Empire was designed to be established.

But all was to no purpose. The secessionists of South Carolina declared that when they should degrade the flag by firing upon it, the act would unite the South, and shiver the North into fragments. Roger A. Pryor was then in Charleston assuring the leaders that if they did not take Fort Sumter, Virginia would refuse to secede, and that the blow was essential in order to make the secession movement an immediate and definite success. George H. Sanders, fresh from notorious and intimate association with the acknowledged leaders of the Northern Democracy, had convinced the nullifiers that whenever the South should strike a blow the Democratic party of the North would split the Government into fragments. It was never doubted for a moment that the Democracy of New York State alone would be able to effect this result; and then the new Southern Government, with Slavery as its corner stone was expected to gather to itself the Empire State and every other which should be prepared to accept the supremacy of Southern pro-slavery ideas. The distinguished South Carolina lawyer, John L. Pettigrew, labored with Boyce, Holmes, Aiken and a few others, to dispel this illusion, to convince their fellow citizens that the battle for "Southern Rights" must be successful, if any where, inside the Federal Union, and that the moment they should enter upon rebellion against the Government, their real grievances would be intensified and their imaginary ones become real. But their efforts were in vain. They realized at last that the war must come, and resigned themselves to the acceptance of their share of its woes. Let no man doubt the prevalence of the delusion which I have thus described. Our testimony in the fact is beyond dispute. Even Jeff. Davis had not given up his expectation of success, by means of Northern defection, as late as the occasion of Chaplain Jacques' visit to him in Richmond, as is apparent from the conversation between those parties. Prominent Charlestonians who have been to Washington since the war closed—men who were earnest secessionists, as well as those who openly opposed the movement—testify that in the evening subsequent to the fall of Fort Sumter, a public meeting was held in that city, at which the orators unequivocally declared that the last gun had been fired that would ever be necessary in vindication of the right of secession—and they fully believed it, and rejoiced over the so lacing conviction. This interesting fact has been frequently stated before, and always denied, but its accuracy is now placed beyond question, by the testimony of the South Carolinians above named.

The same blindness which so fatally controlled South Carolina extended to the newly-organized Confederate Government at Montgomery. When the Northern States did not launch themselves at once upon the sea of Disunion, the Montgomery magnates concluded that a little money was needed to "grease the ways." Surely, the North would not fight! But her people loved money, and it was deemed prudent to provide a little to fee a "hireling press" to make and lead a public sentiment in favor of positive sympathy with the cause. Accordingly, half a million dollars was raised and placed in Jake Thompson's hands, with which he repaired to Canada, expecting thence to foment sedition in the North and effect the utter breaking down of the Washington Government. Finally, the scheme was narrowed down to that of getting up a revolution against the Government in the North-west. Time and again during the war we had abundant evidence that organized effort was making in the North western States to create disaffection there in the interest of the rebel government. The trial and conviction in Indiana of various parties connected with secret political orders founded in treasonable hostility to the United States Government fully disclosed some of the effects of these movements to secure rebel success by means of dissension in the free States. It has been fully believed for a year past that these treasonable movements were directly influenced from the South, and were not spontaneous. That, however, was sometimes disputed, but I am able now to assure your readers upon testimony of honorable men who were behind the rebel scenes, that these suspicions were well grounded, and that Jake Thompson was the accredited fiscal agent of the Confederate Government to expend money for the express purpose of exciting a Northern insurrection in favor of the rebellion.

It will be remembered that when Mr Lincoln's proclamation of April 15, 1861, calling out 75,000 militia to sustain the Government and enforce the laws, was received at Montgomery, we were told that it was received with shouts of derisive laughter by the Confederate Congress then assembled, that the secession leaders hooted at the idea that 75,000 Northern men should be considered competent to the task of suppressing the rebellion. This supposed nonchalance of the Montgomery government used to be employed as an argument to prove that the South fully understood, before striking a blow that they had a herculean task before them and had prepared to accept the worst. This is not true. Not one of the so who originally precipitated actual secession believed for a moment that it would cost them anything more than the exercise of a little boldness and decision, such as used to give them preponderating influence in national legislation. There was a laugh of derision at Montgomery when the Lincoln call for 75,000 men was received there, it is true but persons who were present as members of the Congress of the most impudent vanity that the north would be raised in all the North. Not a man of them believed such a thing to be within the range of possibility. If the Montgomery Congress had supposed, for a single time that any such number of rebel volunteers could be enrolled to oppress the rebellion its members would have been appalled by the prospect and more cautious in committing the measures so far. As another illustrating their delusion at that time, Mr Yancey states that "scarcely were executive [illegible] the Montgomery Congress [illegible] authorized the purchase of 1,000 stand of arms with which to sustain secession." It was supposed that the South had already an equal number placed at their disposal by Secretary Floyd, while a member of Mr Buchanan's Cabinet and three were really thought to be more than ever would be required to insure Confederate success.

These several statements of fact, besides being interesting as reminiscences of a most eventful period in our National History, are important because they confirm the conviction that our National Unity will be more perfect in the future than it was in the past. The South have been taught a severe lesson among the rebellion. The man who [illegible] in defiance of what he considered his present honor is looked upon by the vast [illegible] Carolina, or the poorest [illegible] as beneath contempt. No amount of [illegible] money, education or social popularity without physical courage and high spirit, can save a man in the South from being looked down upon as an unmanly and degraded being. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the South, before the war, felt [illegible] upon the North, which it had also been taught to believe would feel [illegible] and unmanly arm. While there is no spirit in their own breasts, and in politicians, [illegible] where neither is necessary, I represent magnanimity, forbearance, self-control, the party [illegible] ing to attach all the superiority which courage claims as its right in the [illegible] of ownership. necessity finds habit of [illegible] in calling the Yankees what he longer to tolerance. Thus it happened that the Southern masses fully believed their Northern brethren to be cowards, found it natural to hate them to be restive under a growing Northern political preponderance and [illegible] at last to break away from associations with a race of Pharisees. All this has changed. The South now sees the North in Units equal to courage, and its superior resources and loyalty of purpose. Hence of this will respect the North and to recognize honor rather than humiliation in association with us. It will have learned to fear evil of Northern sentiment. And above all, it will never again seek an rebellion a redress of [illegible] grievances, under the delusion that it has only [illegible] fight and have its way. In the light of such facts and suggestions as these now at our disposal, the arguments of those who claim that President Johnson's reconstruction policy must be defeated before Congress, but otherwise the old secession element shall again obtain control in the South and precipitate a new rebellion

There is no danger of future rebellion against the Government. It is barely possible that if the South generally returns old Secessionists to Congress those may unite with Northern Copperheads to attempt repudiation of the public debt, and otherwise to embarrass the National Administration. In repudiation they can never succeed, unless we are a nation of knaves. They do not expect to succeed. What they do expect is never is to employ the arts of repudiation in certain localities, and sympathy with the defunct rebellion in others to obtain control of patronage and power. When if ever, they obtain the power they will become "conservatives," as the only means of retaining it. So there is no occasion to sustain permanent military government of subjected provinces—a real and serious evil—in apprehension of another evil, while there is no real danger.

J. W. S.

Killing Pigs by Steam.—They kill pigs by steam at Chicago. The engines deliver their noisy freight at warehouses. It is found best not to pack hogs and horses together in railway transit, as they have to be sifted and separated. The hogs go into square yards, and there they are left without food for twenty-four hours. Now they are free and independent pigs, and they do not take kindly to captivity. Some go to sleep and try to be quiet, but most of them spend their last hours in biting each other viciously. One with out any apparent cause, takes the nearest neighbor by the hind leg and grunts savage defiance. The neighbor generally accepting, gives battle. The champions clash their jaws and smite their armed cheeks, howling and screaming and foaming, till one is vanquished and then he charges over the lazy sleepers, and each downtrodden hog bowls. The victor growls content for a time but the battle breaks out anew at unexpected places, and the end of the prairie hog is not peace. One spotted brute in particular seemed to be furious or ravenous, and bent upon eating somebody, for he kept charging upon mouthed at distant dreaming hogs, trampling on everybody, and biting viciously at ears, tails and legs, and everything that came in its way. But the hour of execution was at hand. It was the first day of some new machinery, and it took time to get it into gear. On the upper story of the building were the executioners. They were tall, well-grown men, chiefly Germans, probably used to sausages at home. They were dressed for their work in sailors water proofs, leggings and frocks, and each armed with some deadly weapon and a steel. To while away the time while they chatted pleasantly they whetted their knives and felt the edge, and as they felt they smiled.

At one end of the building was a large trough, in which a steam-pipe heated water to the scalding point. The grand invention, which was to work for the first time that day, was a great iron claw which dipped under water and rose again like an iron hand with five fingers. It was meant to hook out the pigs which were quartering down stairs in the pen. Below this iron hand was a long sloping table, and at the foot of it was a gibbet, with hooks and turn-tables, wheels and rails, for shunting split pigs across the rafters. When the steam power has been applied to the wrist of the iron hand, a signal was given and the spectators scrambled out of the way, up the rafters, and anywhere. Outside, a door was opened in the long pen below, and a certain number were driven into a passage and up an inclined plane, where they stood quarreling to the very last. The top door was opened, and two small pens were filled with combatants. Their battles were nearly done. A sweet-smiling, rosy, dandy was hand, a youth in yellow leggins, and armed with a hammer, stepped in among them, and dead silence followed him. A hatch like a rat trap, rose up, a fat body slid down by way of rollers, and plumped into the tub, and a second followed—plump. The two scullers now stirred the pot, and finally pushed a pig into the iron hand. It turned its wrist and emptied the handful on the table. Another followed, and yet another; and the stream of pork, once set agoing, flowed on. Out of the prairie, the pigs drove at railway speed into the hog-pen. Out of the pen they walked up stairs, quarrelsome live pigs, and fifty were dead, scalded, scraped cleaned, split bacon and lung in rows ready for salting, within an hour. Within a few days they would be food for soldiers and slaves of war. After the first few hitches the whole machine works like a clock. Wishing to retain the power of eating pork, says the author of the above, no more Chicago hogs of this kind were visited.

The National Securities.—There appears to be considerable opposition in some of the Eastern States to the decision of the Supreme Court exempting National securities from State or local taxation, and predictions have been uttered by those who are not suspected of a very warm attachment to the Government, in effect, that the National debt will be repudiated in consequence of such exemption. These predictions, however, are but the idle vaporings of unscrupulous partisans. When in its extremity, the Government appealed to the people for the means of carrying on the war it was deemed prudent to place its securities in the most favorable position possible, and to silence in advance all the objections that could be made against them. Congress therefore embodied expressly in the loan bill a provision which only carried out the law as expounded by Judge Marshall and the entire bench. There have been times during the war when it might have been exceedingly embarrassing to the public finances perhaps fatal to them, if some of the State legislatures had the power of taxing the Government securities. There are many very worthy men who did financiers and staunch supporters of the Government, it is true, who regard the placing of so large an amount of public securities beyond the reach of taxation as a great misfortune—men who believed, at the time, that it would have been wiser to make the loans subject to local taxation, up to a certain rate; but it was the judgment of those especially entrusted with the finances and of the best counsellors with whom they advised, that the provision was essential to the success of the loans. Whether this was so or not it is certain that Congress had the power to enact the law, and only within such limits as Congress might provide. It has been disingenuously asserted that the exemption is exclusively in favor of capitalists. This is not the case. The loan is subdivided into bonds so small that the mass of moderate means—almost every man who can invest in a savings bank can take advantage of it and the immense number of purchases in sums of one of five hundred dollars each, as shown by the returns, is conclusive that the people of small means were not slow to appreciate it. It makes the best possible investment for a poor man, and to expend its credit is to assail the savings of honest industry. The New York *Tribune* says: "We happen to know one man who sold out a thriving store and three or four good farms all the tangible property he had—and invested every dollar of it in five-twenties, in the national loans. And his case is doubtless multiplied by thousands." It is a matter of surprise that the Legislature of such States as Connecticut and New Hampshire should attempt to tax income from National debt in defiance of an express stipulation of the Government. It cannot possibly succeed. But such attempts have the effect to weaken the National credit which it is the duty of all good citizens to sustain now just as it was in the days of trouble, and time is working for the repudiation of the rebel debt.

The vast accumulation of wealth the almost unimaginable undeveloped resources of our broad domain, the indomitable energy and enterprise of the American people, the constant flow of immigration that is pouring in to share the blessings of free government all contribute to a foundation of National credit and financial strength that will enable us to bear, with comparative ease, the heavy tax the war has imposed upon us and gradually to lighten the burden.

San Francisco Bulletin

Shut Your Mouth.—It is a fact well known to men that one prolific cause of pulmonary disease is the habit of keeping the mouth open for the purpose of respiration when nature intended the nostrils solely for that purpose. [illegible] There is the fact that Indian mothers teach their children purposes to keep their mouths closed, and that consequently they seldom or ever suffer from pulmonary affections, while their children are frequently affected by diseases of the lungs. This is also the fact in cases.

There is no doubt but the [illegible] can be cured by calling the attention [illegible] can be taken by the young and middle [illegible] ages and that it is never [illegible] in the acute [illegible] portion of the curve [illegible] through the [illegible] most passengers are clearly the [illegible] which respiration was by our [illegible] should be prevented. In the [illegible] tends the breath of life [illegible] a long [illegible] creature. The difference in the [illegible] on the work of respiration and [illegible] the mouth instead of the nostrils [illegible] organ of about half the [illegible] lungs as bronchitis, [illegible] consumption itself. That [illegible] which keeps individuals [illegible] sleep, which is so weakening, [illegible] the effect of such persons sleeping with their mouths open. And the same [illegible] beneficial results arise to the animal [illegible] walking with the mouth [illegible] engaged in conversation, [illegible] the natural state of firm but quiet [illegible] the nostrils, and vibratory of the blood [illegible] to perambulate at [illegible] atmospheric air inhaled with [illegible] and it is unavoidable that it should [illegible] volume, by the mouth whilst [illegible] supplied in moderate quantities and [illegible] proportion to serve the purposes of a healthy [illegible] ration whilst supplying [illegible] it such a way that the body must be [illegible] and cooler, and the breathing must be [illegible] when the latter course [illegible] the one adopted. Children [illegible] to stand or walk with their mouths [illegible] unless the vacant appearance [illegible] nance it is the certain precursor [illegible] and sore throats.

Get Off That Stump.—Among the [illegible] rebel soldiers who came up [illegible] Grey, on Tuesday, was a man a little [illegible] a half feet high. He started out with the Missouri troops at the commencement of the war and stuck to them until the dog was dead and never received a scratch. Soon after he was mustered into the rebel service, the regiment to which he belonged appeared before the Colonel with permission himself on the fine appearance and [illegible] size of his man, cast his eyes all [illegible] the form with a smile of self satisfaction until they rested on the towering form of the tall Missourian, when he knit his brow and called out to [illegible] in thundering tones: "Get off that stump, you impertinent scoundrel, or I'll order you under arrest." The soldiers looked at each other wondering what the Colonel meant but no one moved. Enraging his authority treated with disrespect he fairly boiled with rage, and advancing to the big soldier he exclaimed: "What in the d—l are you standing on?" The soldier respectfully replied, "On my feet, Colonel." The Colonel was completely taken aback, and as he surveyed this tall specimen of humanity from head to foot in blank, amazement he mumbled an apology for his rude remarks and hastened away, leaving his men convulsed with laughter. "Get off that stump" became a by word with the Missouri rebels and will no doubt live as long as the long Missourian. *Cin. Democrat*

From Volcano District.—The news from Volcano district is of the most encouraging kind. Mr W R Defrees, who arrived there two weeks ago with his mill from Chicago has already about twenty five men at work upon it with the intention to have it running in six or eight weeks. It is ten stamp, five hundred and twenty five pounds each, with splendid steam power for twenty, with two of Freiberg's six feet pans. It is located in Huntoon's, and will commence on one of the best ledges of the district. Mr Defrees is one of the oldest and most experienced quartz miners, and so sure is he of the value of the Volcano mines that he intends to go back to Chicago next winter after a fifty stamp mill to erect in the following spring. Claim holders are beginning to look more cheerful there now, since there is soon to be an opportunity to prospect their ore by a practical working test. Volcano has been overlooked by buyers to a great extent, or it visited at all passed over in a hurry to visit localities that have made more noise in the community but are perhaps no more deserving. It was discovered late last summer by parties for the most part unable to develop its true character, but they have exercised good faith and effected some sales, of which the mill spoken of is one of the results. If the prospects we have from there do not prove entirely at fault Volcano will soon begin to force itself into notice.—*Idaho Statesman*

Notice

Hereby given that the assessment made in Ordinance No 240 for the improvement of Front street (now Union) by Ordinance No 1894 on each of the [illegible] assessed lots and parts of lots lying and abutting on Front street, between the south line of Morrison street and the center of Jefferson street, is due and payable to the City Treasurer in U S gold or silver coin and if the assessment is not paid within five days from the final publication of this notice the Council will order a warrant for the collection of the same. Said assessment is as follows to-wit

DATE OF ENTRY	BLOCK	LOT	TO WHOM ASSESSED	ASSESS'T
July 16th—4	M½	1	Richard Wilt	$ 88 00
	M½	1	"	104 00
	M½	2	"	104 00
	M½	2	Asa Hacket	104 00
	M½	1	"	104 00
	M½	1	"	104 00
	M½	1	Lewis Love,	114 00
	M½	4	A D Fitch	114 00
	M½	4	J C Van Rensselaer	114 00
76	M½	1	Richard Wilt	114 00
	M½	1	"	114 00
	M½	1	"	114 00
	M½	2	"	114 00
	M½	2	Jas. B Hacket,	104 00
	M½	4	J T Runeaker	104 00
	M½	4	"	104 00
	M½	4	"	104 00
"	M½	4	Geo W Vaughn,	392 00
4	M½	1	Heirs of I Perkins	114 00
	M½	1	Dan'l Johnson,	114 00
	M½	2	Walter Moffitt	152 00
	M½	2	W Weatherford	152 00
	M½	4	A Iler & Stroudenburgh	180 00
	M½	4	"	180 00
	M½	4	Walter Moffitt	180 00
75	M½	4	Wilting & Stroudenburgh	217 50
	M½	1	I A Davenport	217 50
	M½	1	"	217 50
	M½	1	"	217 50
	M½	1	"	217 50
	M½	4	C F Bunnell	217 50
	M½	4	"	217 50
	M½	4	"	217 50
	M½	4	"